

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XIX, NUMBER 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 31, 1949

Nehru's Visit Nearing Close

Indian Prime Minister, Touring America, Discusses Needs of His Big Country

A BOY from India, attending school in England nearly 45 years ago, was given a prize for excellence in his studies. It was a book about Garibaldi, the father of modern, independent Italy. Thrilled by the story of Garibaldi's deeds, the boy—Jawaharlal Nehru—dreamed of returning to India and taking a leading part in his own people's struggle for freedom. This he eventually did. Two years ago Nehru became India's first Prime Minister, and today he is generally recognized as one of the great leaders of our time.

At present, Nehru is completing a three-week, coast-to-coast tour of the United States and Canada. While on this continent, he has conferred with U. S. and Canadian officials about a number of world problems, but his main reason for coming was to get acquainted with America and its people.

During his visit, he has seen some of our great factories, modern farms, hydroelectric plants, and irrigation projects. These have been of particular interest to him, because he hopes to develop similar enterprises in his own country. For India, although it is the home of an ancient civilization, seeks to build a new economic life. Since 1947, when the country gained freedom from Great Britain, Nehru's government has been at work on plans for overcoming India's problems of poverty, ignorance, and disease.

(Concluded on page 6)



THE ELEVEN U. S. COMMUNISTS who were convicted of teaching forceful overthrow of our government are (left to right according to head positions): Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Jacob Stachel, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Gilbert Green, Gus Hall, John Williamson, Robert Thompson, Carl Winter, Irving Potash and John Gates.

Communism and Free Speech

Conviction of 11 Communist Party Leaders on Charges of Teaching Use of Force to Destroy U. S. Government Brings Constitutional Issue to Fore

ARE Communist activities illegal? A jury in New York has said they are if they are aimed at the forcible overthrow of the U. S. government. This answer came when 11 Communist Party leaders were found guilty of violating the Smith Act—a federal law that makes it a crime for anyone to advocate or teach the necessity of using force and violence to destroy the American government.

A final answer to the question has not, however, been given, because the Communists are appealing their conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court. They say the Smith Act is unconstitutional—that it violates the First Amendment of our Constitution, an amendment which gives the right of free speech.

The Supreme Court's decision cannot be known for some time and, in fact, the justices may never rule specifically on the point the Communists have raised. In their fight against conviction, the 11 men are looking for defects in the trial which might be grounds for throwing out the decision. This they have a right to do under our law. Should they find some defect, the decision against them would be reversed, and the Supreme Court would not have to consider whether or not the Smith Act is valid.

The trial which brought conviction and jail sentences to the 11 leaders was one of the stormiest criminal trials this country has ever seen. It was also one of the longest—lasting almost 9 months—and one of the most

expensive. The total cost to the U. S. government is set at about a million dollars. The cost to the Communists is said to be \$250,000.

Throughout the trial, lawyers defending the Communists tried again and again to find some flaw that would require Judge Harold Medina to bring the proceedings to an end. They also seemed bent on forcing the judge to make some remark to show prejudice against the defendants. This, though, they failed to do. Judge Medina went through the 9 grueling months of trial with a dignity that the nation's press has hailed as an "example of which American democracy can be proud."

The main issue in this case was clearly set forth by Judge Medina after all the testimony had been heard and before he sent the jury out to make its decision.

The Communist Party, he said, was not on trial, and the 11 defendants were not being prosecuted because they belonged to that party. Neither were the defendants before the bar of justice because they advocated change in the American system. It is perfectly lawful, the judge went on, for individuals to discuss and try to bring about change in our form of government by peaceful means.

But the Smith Act, Judge Medina pointed out, makes it a crime for people to teach others that force and violence must be used to make those changes. It was up to the jury, he said, to decide whether the defendants had actually violated the Smith law.

During the long trial, lawyers for the government brought in witnesses to "prove" that the 11 men had acted unlawfully. Louis Budenz, a former Communist, was one of these witnesses. He testified that in 1945 the party leaders worked out a plot to start civil conflict in the United States in case war should break out with Soviet Russia. The leaders began then, Mr. Budenz said, to teach groups within

(Continued on page 2)



Walter E. Myer

customs and renew their influence, as they have been doing down through the centuries. The place of meeting will be the streets of your city or town, and the homes of your friends and neighbors. All of us will hear the voices and see some of the strange forms which return each year on Halloween from a dim and all-but-forgotten past.

This autumn festival can be traced back to the days when England was inhabited by a Celtic people whose priests were known as Druids. These priests taught beliefs associated with Halloween. That was the time, they said, when ghosts appeared, when witches rode abroad on broomsticks, when elves played pranks on hapless people. Bonfires were lighted and magic

rites were performed to keep the supernatural visitors from doing harm.

Centuries passed, and at length the Romans came and conquered Britain, but the Fall festival was not abolished. As a matter of fact it was strengthened, for the Romans, too, had a holiday which came at about the same time. It was a festival in honor of Pomona, goddess of fruit and gardens.

At about the first of November the Romans burned fires in honor of the goddess. They stored away fruit and nuts. In addition, they continued the customs which the Celts had followed for so many years. Ghosts, witches, elves, fruits and foods, bonfires, all mingled together in the festival of the Roman period.

With the coming of Christianity the autumn festival got a new name. November 1 was All Saints Day—a time when people were to do honor and reverence to the saints. The evening before was Hallow Eve or Holy Evening, shortened later to Halloween.

The celebration of All Saints Day was a serious and solemn matter, but the Christians did not interfere with the "evening before" customs, which had come down from pagan days. People no longer believed the stories of witches, ghosts and elves, but they pretended to, just for the fun of it.

That is why witches, broomsticks and inhabitants of the spirit world will be seen on your street this very evening. The elves, too, will be busy with their pranks, but let it be hoped that humor, rather than destructiveness, will characterize these activities.

The observance of Halloween shows what a hold history has on us. Without realizing what we are doing we reach back into the past for many of our acts, habits and ideas. Even the children do it. They will be repeating ancient practices tonight when they wear fiendish costumes and play practical jokes. Traditions are powerful.

(Reprinted from a previous issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

Three Civilizations to Meet

By Walter E. Myer

U. S. Communist Trial

(Continued from page 1)

the party how to lead the "masses" when time for a revolt came.

Herbert Philbrick, an advertising man who attended Communist meetings while working for the FBI, gave similar testimony. Philbrick also said plans were made to place party members in key industries. One of these was a General Electric plant that makes jet engines. The idea was for these Communist workers to wreck the plants at the start of the revolution.

When the 11 defendants came to the witness stand, they denied that any plot to overthrow the U. S. government by force existed. They said the Communist Party stood for peaceful change to improve conditions of labor, of the Negroes, and of badly oppressed groups in this country. They did not, they said, teach any use of violence in accomplishing these ends.

The government, when it cross-examined the Communist defendants, showed that many of them had used false names in applying for jobs and for passports. It also showed that they had made untrue statements in filling out government papers of one kind or another, and that they had often lied under oath. This evidence could be used by the jury in deciding whether or not to believe what the defendants said about their activities.

When the jury weighed the testimony, it found the 11 men guilty. They had, the jury said, plotted to overthrow the U. S. government by force, and they had taught others to take part in a violent revolution in this country.

As Judge Medina pointed out, this verdict does not outlaw the Communist Party. The party is still free to operate in the United States, if it sponsors only peaceful change in our way of life. Thus the Communist Party, unless the Supreme Court overrules the recent verdict against the leaders of this group, is faced with several possibilities.

(1) It can work, as other political parties do, to achieve its goals by means of the ballot and other democratic methods. But if it does this, it will be little different from the Socialist Party.

(2) It can continue to operate as it has up to now, pretending to follow democratic ways but secretly plotting the overthrow of our government. Such a policy would put its leaders in constant danger of arrest and imprisonment.

(3) The party can go out of business, officially, but its members can go underground and pursue their activities completely "in the dark." In this event, it might be harder than now for federal police to keep track of party members and their activities, but the FBI would be constantly on their trail.

But before the fate of the Communist Party is determined, the Supreme Court must decide the major question that has arisen out of the case—that is, whether or not the Smith Act violates the First Amendment and deprives Americans, Communists as well as others, of their right of free speech.

The First Amendment says that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech. . . ." The Smith Act is clearly a law of Congress, and it abridges freedom of speech by making it a crime for people to teach the principles of violent overthrow of the government. So the question boils down to this: Is the curtailment of free speech justified and necessary for the safety and protection of our nation?

The Supreme Court has never held, and few people have ever argued, that freedom of speech is unqualified. Whenever the general public safety is at stake, that freedom can be limited.

Some years ago, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes told in simple and clear terms how the Court decides whether or not a law limiting freedom of speech is constitutional. The question in



TRIALS AND INVESTIGATIONS have served as a magnifying glass in giving a close-up picture of Communist activities in this country

every case, Justice Holmes wrote, is whether the exercise of free speech creates a *clear and present danger* to the United States. Congress can prohibit speeches in situations that cause such a danger.

When the Supreme Court takes up the Communist case, the justices may then have to decide whether or not teaching people how to overthrow our government by force is a *clear and present danger* to the country. If it is such a danger, the Smith Act will be held constitutional. If not, the law will be held invalid, the 11 Communists will be set free, and the Communist Party can continue to operate as it has up to now.

The most recent ruling on a question of free speech was handed down by the Supreme Court in May. It involved the case of a man who had been arrested in Chicago for making a speech which caused disorders to break out in the audience. A Chicago regulation permitted the arrest of persons who, through their speeches, cause public disturbances.

The Supreme Court held the regulation was invalid under that part of the Constitution—the Fourteenth Amendment—which prevents the states and cities from interfering with freedom of speech. In that case, according to the majority of Court members, free speech must be guaranteed even to a speaker who "stirs (others) to anger, invites dispute, brings about unrest or creates a disturbance." These things do not, the justices said, constitute a *clear and present danger* to society. What the Court's decision will be in the present case remains to be seen.

The 11 men convicted under the Smith Act, together with William Foster and Mrs. Elizabeth Curley Flynn, make up the governing board of the Communist Party in the United States. (The board has been called the "Politburo" of the party because, like the

Politburo of Russia, it directs the Communists' activities.) Mr. Foster was arrested in connection with this trial, but illness kept him out of court. No charges were made against Mrs. Flynn.

The 11 who were on trial have much in common. All have been active in the party for a fairly long time. Seven have been arrested for disorderly conduct, for having explosives in their possession, or on other charges growing out of their political activities. Four of these 7 were imprisoned.

Most of them have spent a year or more in Russia, attending Communist conferences or going to one of the schools that train leaders for the party. Most are family men, having a wife and one or two children. Since they have given their lives to communism, few seem to have any established occupation.

In other respects the convicted men differ from one another. Eight were born in the United States and represent New England, the South, the Far West, and the Middle West. Three were born abroad—one each in Scotland, Poland, and Russia. Some are fairly well educated, but others have little formal schooling.

Nothing in this brief background, and nothing in the testimony brought out at the trial indicates why these men became Communists. The fact remains, though, that they have brought the United States face-to-face with an important question—have the activities of the Communist Party been illegal, and do they threaten our national safety?

Meanwhile, 10 of the convicted men face prison sentences of 5 years and must pay fines of \$10,000 each. The eleventh, Robert Thompson, was also fined \$10,000, but got off with a sentence of 3 years because of his good combat record during World War II. The sentences will not have to be served if the convictions are upset.



JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA, who presided at the trial of the 11 American Communist leaders

Readers Say—

About two years ago, a friend and I began corresponding, through the International Friendship League, with girls in other lands. As a result of such correspondence, we have taken up a new hobby—stamp collecting—and learned a good deal about foreign customs. One of the things we discovered is that many girls in England, Ireland, and Scotland start working at an age at which most girls in the United States are still going to school.

JUNE PAINTER,
Maysville, West Virginia

★ ★ ★

It may interest Americans to know that many of our sailors and soldiers returned to college after coming back from the war. I understand that the same thing happened in the United States and that many of your veterans are also attending school.

In Japan, baseball is almost as popular as it is in the United States. Games are well attended and each team has great numbers of fans.

TOSHIO NOJIMA,
Tokyo, Japan

★ ★ ★

I am encouraged to see that the South is making great progress in both industry and agriculture. I realize that it has not yet caught up with some of the other sections of the country, but it has built many new factories during the last few years and improved its methods of growing crops. I believe that southerners today are like pioneers who have discovered a new land.

GRACE ARMSTRONG,
Adrian, Michigan

★ ★ ★

I am very much opposed to our government's selling Yugoslavia a steel mill and lending her 20 million dollars. It is true that Tito is engaged in a dispute with Russia, but his beliefs are still communistic. As a result of the aid we are giving Yugoslavia, I am afraid that many people may think that we are opposed to Stalin but not to communism.

MARILYN TAYLOR,
LeRoy, New York

★ ★ ★

I disagree with the student who wrote recently that if a person wants to enter the field of education, he should be willing to pay his own way through college. I think that too many young people cannot attend college because they do not have the money to do so. If we want more and better teachers than we now have, we must have a federal scholarship or loan program.

ALMA HELEN GOODYEAR,
Cleveland, Ohio

★ ★ ★

Congress should not have approved the bill providing for military aid to foreign countries. What chance is there for peace if every nation arms itself to the teeth and lives in fear of attack by its neighbor? I should imagine that there would be a better method of preventing the outbreak of war.

RENDAL ANGEL,
Brownwood, Texas



(Editor's Note: We have recently received a large number of letters requesting the names and addresses of foreign students. We regret that we cannot comply with such requests. As we have pointed out in previous issues, readers who wish to correspond with young people abroad must send their applications, together with 50 cents in postal note or money order (not coin), to the International Friendship League, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Application forms will be found in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER for September 5, 12, and 26; also October 24.)



DEMOCRATIC LEADERS of the 81st Congress. They are (left to right): Senate majority leader Scott Lucas, Vice-President Alben Barkley, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, and House majority leader John McCormack.

Success or Failure?

Record of 81st Congress Is Debated. Democrats Say "Fine."
Republicans Think Many Bad Laws Were Passed.

SINCE the adjournment of Congress, members of both political parties have been engaged in a debate over the session's achievements. On foreign questions, the Democrats and Republicans have been in substantial agreement. There has been sharp disagreement, however, on national issues.

Supporters of President Truman's policies say that the laws passed by the Democratic-controlled Congress will prove beneficial to the American people. Opponents of the "Fair Deal" program contend that certain of these laws will place an undue financial burden on the taxpayer and "add to the ever-growing problem of government control over the nation's economic life."

President Truman met with both successes and failures during this latest session of Congress. He was unable to have the Taft-Hartley labor law repealed or to get action on his national health insurance program. Several of the measures he recommended, though, were adopted. These are some of the most important laws passed by Congress before it "closed up shop" on October 19.

North Atlantic Pact—The Senate, which must approve all treaties between the United States and foreign powers, ratified the Atlantic Pact by a large majority. Republicans joined with Democrats in endorsing the principle that an attack on one of the members of the Pact is to be regarded as an attack on all.

Foreign Military Aid—After much debate, the legislature appropriated almost all of the 1½ billion dollars which President Truman had requested for military aid to friendly foreign countries. The latter include the members of the North Atlantic Security Alliance, plus, Greece, Turkey, the Philippines, and Korea. The money they receive will go for the purchase of military supplies and equipment and for the general strengthening of their armed forces.

European Recovery Program—A bill providing more than 5 billion dollars for the economic recovery of western Europe was finally adopted by Congress late in the session. The money will be used for the purchase

of food, raw materials and industrial equipment.

Farm Program—The bill that was adopted provides for continued government purchases of farm products when prices threaten to fall below a certain level. In this way, farmers are assured of a high income even if there are large food surpluses. The measure calls for a moderate reduction in the government's support of farm prices after 1953.

Housing—Under the public housing law that was passed, the federal government will assist local communities in building a total of 810,000 low-rent housing units in the next 6 years. It will also aid in the development of slum clearance projects and in the improvement of run-down farm dwellings.

Rent Control—The nation's rent-control program was extended, last spring, until June 30, 1950. Under the new bill, local governments may lift rent controls in their communities, but they must first receive the approval of their governor. State legislatures also have the power to remove ceilings.

Reorganization—Congress has authorized the President to reorganize the executive branch of the government, but his plans for such reorganization must be approved by the legislature. If they are not vetoed by either house within 60 days after they are submitted, they automatically go into effect.

Thus far, Congress has approved a number of Mr. Truman's plans and has adopted similar legislation of its own, including bills to reorganize the State and Defense Departments. The purpose of this program is to save money and make the government more efficient. Many agencies now overlap and duplicate services.

Minimum Wage—The law that was passed raises the minimum wage of about 22 million workers from 40 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour. The Administration wanted the measure to cover a larger number of persons, but Congress did not agree.

This 290-day session was the longest peace-time session held since 1922. Congress reconvenes again on January 3, 1950.

Newsmakers

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU of India is a man of sharp contrasts. He is a brilliant scholar who has spent long periods in study and thought, yet he is also known for his fiery temper. On at least one occasion he stepped down from the speakers' platform to beat hecklers with a chair.

Born of a wealthy Hindu family 59 years ago, Nehru received a good schooling in England where he studied law. Upon his return to India he joined the independence movement led by Mohandas Gandhi and plunged into the struggle for India's freedom.

For his part in the independence movement, he was repeatedly jailed by the British. In all, he spent close to 13 years in prison, but he made use of this time by writing a number of books and by making plans for the free India which he was certain would come about.

When his country won its independence in 1947, Nehru became both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. With the same intense drive which he put into the struggle for freedom he set out to make his country a modern state. He faces staggering problems, and seldom gets more than four or five hours of sleep a night.

A handsome man with brown eyes and sparse, graying hair, Nehru is tre-



Pandit
Nehru



Liaquat
Ali Khan

mendously popular in Southeast Asia. Observers generally consider him the foremost political figure of that part of the world. His sister is India's Ambassador to the United States.

★ ★ ★

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, prime minister of Pakistan, does not have the magnetic personality of Nehru, but his career is like that of the Indian leader in several respects. He, too, came from a well-to-do family and went to England as a young man. He studied law at Oxford and London, and returned to India in 1922.

He went into politics and became the right-hand man of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the late Moslem leader. Later he played a leading part in the negotiations whereby the Dominion of Pakistan came into existence.

Ali Khan's first task as Prime Minister of the new state was to end the strife that broke out between his country and India. He and Nehru made trips together into areas where rioting was going on to stop the disorders. Their joint action played a major part in ending the fighting.

Ali Khan is facing many of the same problems that are troubling Nehru. He wants to develop natural resources and establish new industries. Both Ali Khan and Nehru hold some socialistic views but both are opposed to communism as it is practiced by their northern neighbor, Soviet Russia.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET.

State	Price (\$/gallon)
ALASKA	\$1.493
ARIZONA	\$1.168
CALIFORNIA	\$1.651
CONNECTICUT	\$1.700
DELAWARE	\$1.741
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$1.691
FLORIDA	\$1.137
GEORGIA	\$0.971
ILLINOIS	\$1.517
INDIANA	\$1.405
IOWA	\$1.491
KANSAS	\$1.291
KENTUCKY	\$0.909
LOUISIANA	\$1.002
MAINE	\$1.276
MARYLAND	\$1.546
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1.509
MICHIGAN	\$1.484
MINNESOTA	\$1.353
MISSISSIPPI	\$0.758
MISSOURI	\$1.356
MONTANA	\$1.791
NEBRASKA	\$1.473
NEVADA	\$1.679
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1.229
NEW JERSEY	\$1.605
NEW MEXICO	\$1.125
NEW YORK	\$1.891
NORTH CAROLINA	\$0.930
NORTH DAKOTA	\$1.473
OHIO	\$1.548
OKLAHOMA	\$1.029
OREGON	\$1.302
PENNSYLVANIA	\$1.444
RHODE ISLAND	\$1.564
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$0.865
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$1.577
TENNESSEE	\$0.955
TEXAS	\$1.192
UTAH	\$1.231
VERMONT	\$1.229
VIRGINIA	\$1.135
WASHINGTON	\$1.493
WEST VIRGINIA	\$1.135
WISCONSIN	\$1.443
WYOMING	\$1.494

A black and white political cartoon by Fred A. Seibel. Two men are shaking hands. The man on the left is wearing a suit jacket and a sign that says "EAST GERMAN REPUBLIC". The man on the right is wearing a military-style jacket with a hammer and sickle emblem and a sign that says "SOVIET RUSSIA". Both men have large, prominent mustaches. In the bottom right corner, there is a small bird and the signature "FRED A. SEIBEL".

As we go to press, Georges Bidault, member of the middle-of-the-road Popular Republican Party, has been asked to form a cabinet. There is no

assurance, though, that he will receive adequate backing from the National Assembly. Two other political leaders had previously failed in their attempts to form a cabinet to succeed that of Premier Queuille. The last of these was Rene Mayer.

Premier Queuille headed the government for 13 months, the longest time that any French chief executive has remained in office for over 10 years. His government fell because French workers demanded an increase in wages to make up for a recent increase in prices. The Socialist members of his cabinet insisted that a raise be authorized. Queuille refused, on the grounds that an increase would only increase prices further.

The French have difficulty in solving their political problems partly because of the nature of their government. There are numerous political parties in the National Assembly, and it is rare for any one of them to win a majority of the Assembly's seats. As a result, coalition governments consisting of two or more parties are usually formed and there is constant disagreement over what the nation's policies should be.

"Senseless Test"

The Washington News, a Scripps-Howard paper, recently published this terse but thought-provoking editorial, under the title of "Senseless Test."

"Three patrolmen in Albany, New York, drank various quantities of liquor and then took perception and coordination tests to see if they were fit to drive.

"Such tests are as useless as dropping an egg out of a third story window to see if it will break.

"Broken bodies along our highways have given tragic testimony over the years to the folly of mixing whisky and gasoline."

Cost of Foreign Aid

The U. S. Department of Commerce reports that the United States, since the war, has provided foreign countries with 23 billion dollars in outright gifts or loans. It is estimated that, by the end of next June, we shall have spent another 10 billion dollars in the effort to help the world heal the wounds of war.

During the past year, the 17 Marshall Plan countries received, under



YOUNG YUGOSLAV VOLUNTEERS march to work with shovels to help finish their country's new highway from Belgrade to Zagreb. Marshal Tito, Yugoslav ruler, wants the highway completed by late November to connect the two cities as a symbol of the nation's unity. It could also be used for military purposes, if that were necessary.

the European Recovery Program alone, about 3 billion dollars. Our former enemies, Germany, Italy and Japan, were given, respectively, 900 million, 390 million, and 400 million. Most of the funds going to these three nations were used to buy food and other necessities.

The cost of our foreign aid program since the war averages about \$160 for each person in the United States. If an additional 10 billion dollars is spent by the end of next June, the cost will have increased to about \$225 a person.

Although the sum of 23 billion dollars is huge in anybody's language, the investment is a good one if it helps to prevent the outbreak of another world conflict. The total cost of World War II to the United States was 317 billion dollars, or almost 14 times what we have given or lent to other countries in the last 4 years. During 1944—the costliest year of the war—we spent 89 billion dollars.

UN Security Council

The recent election of Yugoslavia to a seat on the United Nations Security Council continues to be the topic of debate here in the United States.

Americans are divided over whether our country made a mistake in supporting Yugoslavia rather than Czechoslovakia, the other candidate for the seat.

Yugoslavia will take the place of the Soviet Ukraine, whose term on the Council expires next January. Yugoslavia won the seat over the violent opposition of Russia. These two nations have been on unfriendly terms for some time, so Russia wanted to see Czechoslovakia fill the seat vacated by the Ukraine.

(There are five permanent members on the Council—the United States, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union—and six non-permanent members who serve for two years each.)

A considerable number of Americans feel that we should have joined Russia in supporting Czechoslovakia. They point out that Russia was already in the minority on the Security Council. With anti-Russian Yugoslavia replacing the Soviet Ukraine, Russia is likely to feel even more outnumbered and, therefore, may become increasingly uncooperative in its relations with the Council and the United Nations as a whole.

Many other Americans, however, argue along these lines: "If we had opposed Yugoslavia, we would, in effect, have been lending our approval to Russian control of eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia has been unable to throw off Russian domination, but Yugoslavia is doing so. By helping that country gain a seat on the Security Council, we increased its feeling of friendship toward the western nations. In addition, we indicated to other Iron Curtain countries that, should they break off with Russia as Yugoslavia did, they will find friends in other parts of the world."

New Hospitals

The U. S. Public Health Service reports that more than 350 hospitals are being erected under the Hill-Burton Act of 1946. This act permits the federal government to help local communities in constructing hospitals and

health centers. The federal contribution averages one-third of the cost of such projects. The state governments provide another third and the local communities give the remainder.

According to the Public Health Service, most of the hospitals are being constructed in rural areas in the South, where the need for such facilities is the greatest. The new hospitals are helping to bring new doctors to rural areas that have not had them before. Physicians naturally like to set up practice where there are good hospital facilities.

Under a recent amendment to the Hill-Burton law, the federal government is authorized to increase its contributions for hospital construction projects from 75 million dollars a year to 150 million dollars. The amendment extends the act to June 30, 1953.

Federal Judges

Acting under a law adopted during the recent Congressional session, President Truman is busy appointing 27 new federal judges. The purpose of the appointments is to enable the various U. S. District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeal to handle the great number of cases that are constantly being brought before them for settlement.

Two of the new federal judges are William H. Hastie, a former governor of the Virgin Islands (a U. S. possession) and John McGohey, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Hastie is the first Negro to be appointed to a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which in importance is just below the U. S. Supreme Court. McGohey was the prosecuting attorney in the recent trial of 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Twenty new judges have already been appointed by the President and the other 7 positions are expected to be filled shortly. Practically all those selected have had long experience either as practicing attorneys or as judges. —By DAVID BEILES.



SEEKING NEWS of the outside world, withheld by their Communist government, these Czech citizens watch displays of the United States Information Service in Prague.

Indian Lands

(Concluded from page 1)

This infant nation, officially known as the Union of India, occupies most of the territory which once made up Britain's Indian Empire. In area, it is about a third as large as the United States, but it has approximately 337 million inhabitants—more people than live in North and South America combined. Already extremely crowded, India continues to grow rapidly in population.

One of India's most pressing problems, therefore, is how to provide enough food for all its people. At present, it needs to buy large amounts of food from abroad.

A number of steps can be taken to increase Indian farm production. In the first place, dams can be built to provide water for vast areas that are now too dry for cultivation.

Another way of stepping up farm output would be through the introduction of better tools and equipment than the Indian peasants now have. A great deal of India's plowing, for instance, is done by gouging and tearing the ground with wooden sticks. Ordinary steel plows, like those which American farmers began using many years ago, would help India's land to produce much more than it does now. Some of the money which that Asiatic country recently borrowed from the World Bank—a UN agency—is to be used for the purchase of farm machinery.

Needs Industries, Too

India wants to build up its manufacturing industries as well as its farm output. Although its population is now largely rural, it has the making of a powerful industrial nation. Some facts on this subject are presented by Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, and sister of Prime Minister Nehru. She says:

"India . . . has large resources of coal, lumber, and minerals—most of which are still not only unexploited but largely unsurveyed. These natural resources, particularly our coal deposits, are the basis for a heavy industry which has been expanded just as rapidly as possible.

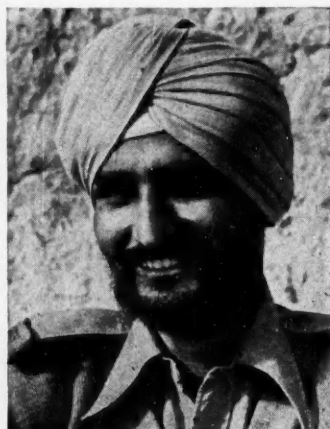
"It is a little-known fact that even before the war India was one of the world's largest producers of steel. India has also a great textile industry, and the beginnings of many others. Only a few months ago was launched the first Indian ship built in an Indian shipyard."

There is need for much further advancement along industrial lines, to provide jobs for India's masses of people, and to furnish manufactured items for the nation. As Mrs. Pandit points out, some progress is already being made. Automobile assembly plants, fertilizer factories, and many other kinds of industrial establishments have been set up recently. The river-harnessing projects which are under way, and others being planned, will provide hydroelectric power for operating factories. The newly developed power will fill an important need, for it now takes India a year to turn out as much electricity as the United States can produce in a few days.

The nation also needs a much more expansive railway system than it has today. Its present railroad mileage is about equal to that of our three Pacific Coast states. Very few of the



INDIAN TYPES—a Hindu girl



and a Sikh soldier

Indian rural villages, where most of the people live, are near railways, telegraph lines, or other easy means of communicating with the outside world.

Industries, as they develop, are to be under close government supervision. Hydroelectric works are to be managed by the government. So are most new steel mills, shipyards, aircraft factories, and certain other types of plants. Many lines of industry, on the other hand, are being left open to private enterprise.

To carry out its ambitious projects, India needs extensive financial help from outside nations. The 44 million dollars which that country borrowed from the World Bank will be merely a drop in the bucket when consideration is taken of what needs to be done in modernizing India. Leaders of the new nation hope to obtain large loans from other governments.

Prime Minister Nehru is also trying to encourage foreign businessmen to invest money in Indian enterprises. India is willing to make some guarantees to protect the investments of outsiders, although it does not intend to let people from other lands dominate any of its industries.

Outstanding among India's problems is its relationship with its next-door relative, Pakistan. When Britain gave up control of the Indian Empire, Hindus and Moslems were unable to agree on how the region was to be

governed. The territory was therefore divided into two countries—Pakistan, for the Moslems, and the Union of India, which is mainly Hindu. Both these lands are self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the same as Canada. Pakistan's present Prime Minister is Liaquat Ali Khan.

The Moslem country is about a fifth the size of India in area and population. It consists of two separate pieces of territory, nearly a thousand miles apart. The larger of these, lying northwest of India, extends from the Himalaya Mountains to the sea. The other is in the east, where the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal.

Areas occupied by Pakistan are largely agricultural. The Moslem nation can raise more than enough food for its own people, but it must depend on outside sources for manufactured articles.

India and Pakistan desperately need to trade with each other. Pakistan, for example, could furnish India with much-needed food. But boundary quarrels and financial disputes have interfered with commerce between the two lands. At present, these nations are at swords' points over possession of Kashmir, a Himalaya Mountain state which contains about as much land as does Utah.

As a result of their feud, India and

Pakistan maintain large armed forces. India devotes about half of its revenues to military expenses. If the two nations could settle their disputes, both would be able to spend larger amounts of money promoting the welfare of their citizens.

More schools, for instance, could be established. Only about an eighth of the people in these countries can now read and write. Efforts are being made to provide schools, but progress is bound to be quite slow. It will take years to overcome language barriers, build schools, and free young people from work so they can go to school.

Another great difficulty to be tackled is the caste system, under which people are divided into numerous ranks or classes. Although found in some Moslem areas, the caste practice is mainly Hindu, and, therefore, a problem for the Union of India.

In many Hindu villages, people who are considered too low to be ranked or placed in a class—the "untouchables"—must keep a distance of several yards when speaking to persons of high caste. All jobs which other Indians look down upon must be done by these untouchables.

Laws Passed

In India, laws aimed at eliminating some of the worst caste abuses have been passed. The system is so firmly established, however, that it will be difficult to overcome.

Mrs. Pandit, Nehru's sister, recently summed up India's vast needs in the following words: "President Roosevelt spoke of the one-third of this nation [the United States] which was ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed. In India one speaks of the nine-tenths of the nation which is ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed. In America, each of you has an average life expectancy, a reasonable hope of living to sixty-three. In India, our people can only hope to live to an average age of twenty-seven years. Our first effort, therefore, is the terribly urgent one of giving Indians more food, shelter, clothing, and improving their health." (Tasks of a similar nature are faced by Pakistan.)

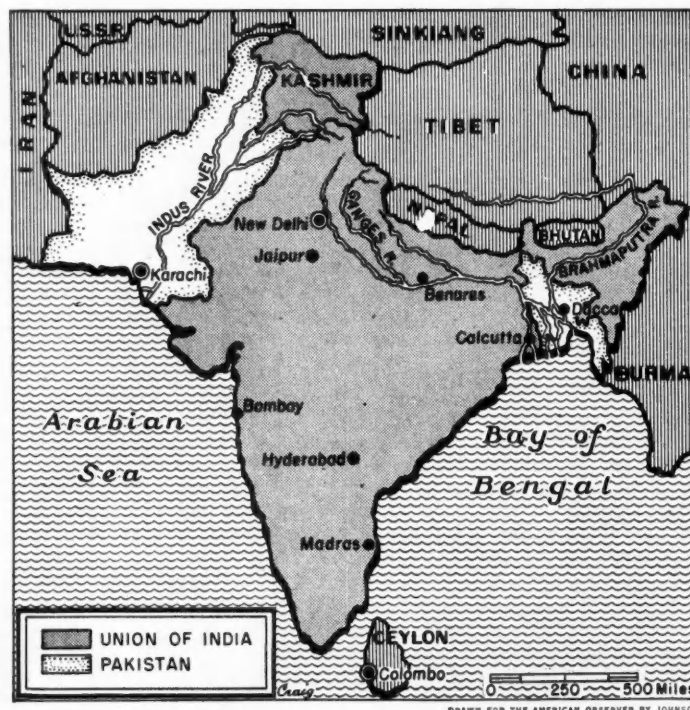
In view of its urgent internal problems, the Union of India is trying to avoid taking part in the world-wide quarrel between Communist and non-Communist countries. But this does not mean that Prime Minister Nehru is ignoring communism's threat against his own government and against the democratic way of life.

Nehru's position is that, for the time being, India can best help the world's democracies by developing itself into a strong nation and looking after the welfare of its own people. Unless headway is made against the problems of want and misery, large numbers of Indians are likely to turn to communism.

"We are," says Nehru, "a member of the family of nations and we have no wish to shirk any of the obligations and burdens of that membership. We wish to make our full contribution. . . . But that can only be done effectively in our own way. Our immediate needs are for economic betterment and raising the standards of our people. The more we succeed in this, the more we can serve the cause of peace in the world."

"If all the world takes sides and talks of war," he adds, "war becomes almost certain."

(For sketches on history, geography, and personalities related to this article, see pages 3, 7, and 8 of this paper.)



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

SMILES

Mother: "Gracious, I forgot to shake this medicine before I gave it to you."
Johnny: "Never mind, I'll just turn a few handsprings."

★ ★ ★
"What do you find the most difficult thing on the piano?"
"Paying the installment."

★ ★ ★
Vet: "Give the cow two tablespoons of this medicine every day."
Farmer: "But our cow has no table-spoons. She drinks out of a pail."

★ ★ ★
New Yorker: "And you say you have 365 days of sunshine here every year?"
Californian: "Yes, and that's a conservative estimate."

★ ★ ★
"I wonder why we can't save any money?"
"It's the neighbors, dear. They are always buying things we can't afford."

★ ★ ★
Friend: "Which of your works of fiction do you consider the best?"
Author: "My last income tax return."

★ ★ ★
"Hello, is this the Better Business Bureau?"
"Yes."
"Well, could you come down and make our business a little better?"

★ ★ ★
In Washington, D. C., a man who tried to give away all his money was arrested. Charged, probably, with impersonating the United States government.

★ ★ ★
"What? You flunked that course again?"
"What do you expect? They gave me the same exam."



LUNDBERG IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE
"Fanny, isn't it, how few bosses can take constructive criticisms?"

Your Vocabulary

The italicized words in the sentences below appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times Magazine. Match each with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. A *flagrant* (flay'grant) violation of rules is (a) very slight (b) habitual (c) outrageous (d) completely unexpected.

2. They need to draw up an *integrated* (in'tē-grāt-ed) program. (a) an interesting (b) a whole (c) an elaborate (d) a simple.

3. The idea *appalls* (ā-pawls') them. (a) surprises (b) horrifies (c) pleases (d) does not affect.

4. *Ominous* (ōm'f-nūs) signs (a) glow in the dark (b) indicate prosperity (c) appear frequently (d) fore-shadow evil.

5. *Profound* (prō-found') respect is (a) deep (b) slight (c) recently developed (d) concealed.

6. From a *mentor* (men'ter) one gets (a) advice (b) shoes (c) medicine (d) news.

7. The two groups *concur* (kōn-kur'). (a) disagree (b) confer (c) resemble each other (d) agree.



PRESENT LEADERS in India want to replace the thousands of small home industries, where goods are turned out slowly and inefficiently, with the American type, large-scale factory production. That country already has some big industrial plants, but a great many of its manufactured articles are made by small groups in homes.

Colorful Peninsula

India and Pakistan Not Only Teem With Human and Animal Life But Also Have Great Variety of Terrain and Weather

INDIA and Pakistan form a V-shaped peninsula, jutting southward from the Asiatic mainland to the Indian Ocean. This total territory is larger than the United States area which lies east of the Mississippi. It contains more than 400 million people, or about one out of every five of the world's inhabitants.

The Indian peninsula has a great variety of terrain and weather. Here are to be found the giant Himalayas, the world's highest mountains; great river systems; vast plains; blazing deserts; steaming jungles inhabited by tigers, elephants, bears, rhinoceros, jackals, hyenas, wolves, leopards, and countless small animals.

The climate of the entire peninsula—which has been called "too hot and too cold; too wet and too dry"—is influenced by the monsoons, winds which frequently bring prolonged rains in some seasons and lengthy dry spells in others.

Almost everywhere you go in India and Pakistan, you have a sense of life crowding down upon the land. Whether it be in the cities or in the rural districts, the scene about you teems with human and animal life.

Crowded population is one of the greatest and most difficult problems faced by the two Indian nations. Hunger, sickness, and famine take a tragic toll of lives. The average length of life is only 27 years as compared to 65 in our country. Only about one child out of four goes to grade school, and no more than one person out of eight can read or write.

Most Indians live in the 700,000 small villages. Their homes are thatched-roofed, mud-walled huts with no windows and little furniture. A typical village is built around a sacred tree or temple.

The two largest cities in this region are the commercial metropolis of Calcutta, with perhaps as many as 12 million people, and the cotton mill center of Bombay, with an estimated 4½ million. Both these cities are in the Union of India. The capital of Pakistan is Karachi, and India's seat of government is New Delhi.

While most of the people living in India are Hindus, and most of those in Pakistan are Moslems, there are a

number of other religious groups in these two nations. There are Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and a relatively small number of Christians. Religion plays an important part in the lives of the people.

The Hindus and Moslems are not different physically. They belong to the same race and are the same color—dark skinned, like all Indians. The religions are not at all alike, however, and there has been much friction between the two groups. On the other hand, Hindus and Moslems in many communities of old India lived together peaceably and harmoniously, indicating that there is still a chance of their uniting into one nation in the future.

The Indians are divided in language as well as religion. About 75 languages and dialects are spoken, but this is not such a serious matter as may at first appear. Many of the languages and dialects come from a common source—Sanskrit—and are very similar.

It is said that three fourths of the people of India—those who live in the northern and central parts of the country—speak dialects or languages so nearly alike that they can understand one another. The languages of southern India, though, are altogether different from those of the central and northern sections.

Nearly 300 million people in the two Indian nations depend on the soil for their livelihood. Largely because of primitive methods and equipment, harvests are small. The most important crops are tea, rice, coffee, wheat, sugar, cotton, and jute.

The war hastened the growth of industries in this region, particularly in Hindu India. The latter nation has the biggest steel mill in the British Empire, as well as a sizable cotton textile industry. But large scale factory development is still in its infancy.

The mineral deposits of the two Indias are surpassed only by those of the United States and Russia. India and Pakistan have large quantities of iron, chrome, lead, salt, tungsten, and gold. They are short of coal and oil, but their river systems can be made to produce an abundance of electric power.

Science News

A huge machine called the "Univac" holding 10,000 electric tubes will be used by the Census Bureau in its nose-counting job next year. The machine seems almost human, because it can work the most complicated problems, put them aside, and "remember" them at a later date.

The 1950 census will be a giant undertaking for it will include not only a count of population, but many facts about housing and farming as well. Although the actual counting is expected to take but two weeks, the compiling and sorting of the figures will require more than a year's time.

★ ★ ★
Last March, a "bomb" was set off by the United States Bureau of Mines in a coal mine near Birmingham, Alabama. The "bomb" started a fire in the mine and the blaze is still burning!

The fire is not destroying a valuable deposit. The coal in this mine is too difficult to reach to be dug up at a profit, but the gas formed by the burning mine can be used. If the experiment is successful, it will mean that other hard-to-reach mines can be made to produce gas for fuel easily and cheaply.

★ ★ ★
Recently a workman in Cuba dropped a 325-pound bag of sugar from a height of 12 feet. He may have been making history—at least for the Cubans—for the sack was made of a new fiber called "kenaf" and it did not break when dropped. Kenaf is a distant cousin of cotton and can be grown in Cuba between April and August when sugar is not being planted. The Cubans believe that the fiber may prove to be a competitor for jute—now used in making bags and sacks. Since the Cubans need 40 million sacks each year to hold their sugar crop, they hope that kenaf is just what they need.

★ ★ ★
An all-weather jet engine for military planes has been made by the General Electric Company. The engine can operate successfully even under the most icy weather conditions. The feat is accomplished by bringing hot air from the engine's compressor to the hollow parts of the engine's nose. The heat prevents ice, which might cause severe damage to the engine, from accumulating.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



REMAIN SEATED! It's possible with the latest in bus seats. The aisle seats swing out to let inside passengers get by with no fuss, no stomped-on feet.

Careers for Tomorrow - - In the Coast Guard

If you become seasick easily, if you don't like science and mathematics, or if you think you wouldn't enjoy naval life, don't read this article, for it is going to tell you about opportunities for a career as an officer in the United States Coast Guard.

Have you decided to continue reading? Then you probably are wondering what the Coast Guard offers you.

What would you think of four years of college work with enough time for athletics, social activities, and cruises to foreign lands, plus the opportunity to serve your country while doing interesting, and often exciting, work? This is the future open to young men who are chosen for entrance in the U. S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

The Coast Guard was founded in 1790 by Alexander Hamilton for the purpose of suppressing smuggling. In the more than 158 years since then, it has taken on many other duties until, today, it performs a variety of services. Among its peacetime duties are:

1. *Enforcing the law* in American territorial waters and on the high seas and investigating marine casualties.

2. *Promoting safety and security at sea* by maintaining lighthouses, radio beacons, and other navigational aids, removing obstructions to navigation, and reporting on icebergs.

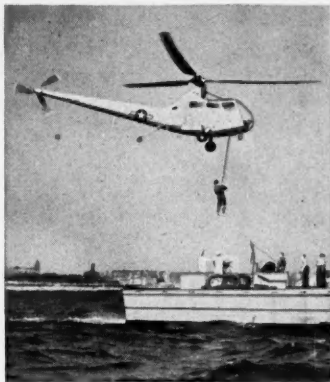
3. *Supplying weather information* and sending warnings of approaching storms to trans-oceanic ships and planes.

4. *Rescue work* at sea and offering aid to victims of storms and floods.

In time of war the Coast Guard joins forces with the Navy, and does convoy and anti-submarine patrol duty. It also operates landing craft and trans-

ports in battle zones, and performs other vital tasks. Coast Guard personnel participated in all major amphibious landings of World War II.

Courses at the Coast Guard Academy prepare the future officers for these varied activities. Cadets attend classes in mechanical engineering, mathematics, science, language, history, economics, law, seamanship, navigation and marine engineering. When they



RESCUE, Coast Guard style

graduate, they receive a bachelor of science degree in engineering.

Since physical fitness is considered a prime necessity for all Coastguardmen, at least 3 hours a week are devoted to athletics. All the varsity sports are offered, and the Academy has a regular intercollegiate schedule of football, basketball, track, and so on.

Graduates are commissioned as Ensigns and take up their duties in the Coast Guard immediately. A few have the opportunity of going on for ad-

vanced study in business administration, law, or science at other schools. Some may be sent to one of the naval aviation schools. When they get their wings, they are assigned to the air arm of the Coast Guard.

Cadets receive their uniforms, room, board, and \$78 a month while they are in training. As ensigns they receive a salary of \$213.75 a month plus \$42.00 subsistence, and an additional \$75.00 if they are married. Salaries and allowances, of course, increase with advancements in rank. Coast Guard officers may retire on partial pay after 20 years of service. They must retire when they reach the age of 62.

Only a limited number of young men are chosen each year for cadet training. To qualify, a candidate must successfully pass a competitive examination. All cadets must fulfill the same requirements; there are no political appointments to the Coast Guard Academy nor are there state quotas.

The next entrance examinations will be held in major cities throughout the United States and the territories on February 20 and 21, 1950. Applicants must be graduates of an accredited high school (seniors who will graduate in June, 1950, are eligible, too), with a minimum of 15 credits, including 3 units of English, 2 units of algebra, 1 of plane geometry, and 1 of physics.

Further information and applications may be obtained from your high school principal or by writing to the Commandant (PTP), United States Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Information should be obtained immediately by interested persons, because applications for the coming examination have to be filed by January 15, 1950.

Historical Backgrounds - - India's Uphill Road

INDIA has been the home of civilized peoples for more than 5,000 years. The Dravidians, the dark-skinned early inhabitants of the vast subcontinent, built cities and monuments about the time the Egyptians were constructing pyramids. Later the Aryans, a lighter-skinned people from the Middle East, came and conquered the Dravidians.

The Aryans, or Hindustani as they were called, became the founders of the Hindu race and religion, although as time went on a great mixture of races took place in India. Waves of invasions brought Huns, Arabs, and Mongols to the Indian peninsula, and each invasion put its stamp on the culture and civilization of India.

For a long time Mogul-Mohammedan emperors were in control of India, but during the Middle Ages their power declined. This opened an opportunity to Europeans who were eager to establish themselves in India. The Crusades, and the reports of such travelers as Marco Polo, had turned the eyes of Europe toward the East, and there was hunger for the spices, the silks, and the wealth of the Orient.

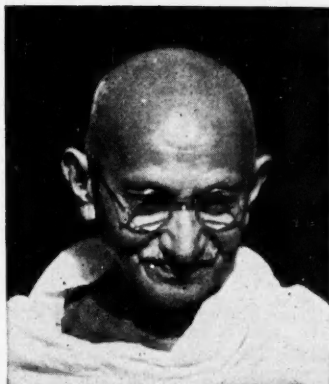
Several European countries sent explorers to India, established claims, and fought to gain control of this region. After many years of rivalry and conflict, the British finally won out. By 1800, they were well in control of India.

For a long time, India was domi-

nated by the powerful British East India Company—a private company which had the backing of the British government. This great organization had its own troops and governing officials.

In 1857 the Sepoy Rebellion—a brief but bloody mutiny among native Indian troops in the East India Company's service—threatened to overthrow British power in India. The British government then took over the company's holdings. In 1858, the Government of India Act formally made India a part of the British Empire.

India was a divided pattern at the



MAHATMA GANDHI was India's greatest leader in its fight for independence.

time of the Government of India Act. There were large areas which had come under outright British control, and there were areas which had remained under the rule of native princes. As the British government moved in, the controlled regions became known as British India. The native states under the princes were left independent, but the British had considerable influence over most of the princely rulers.

As the 19th century progressed, some native business was established in India, and this gave rise to a small class of educated and prosperous Indians. In this group a feeling of nationalism was born—a desire for a united and independent India.

The British tried to satisfy the growing demand for Indian independence by giving the native leaders, from time to time, more control over their own affairs. But the Indian nationalists, led by such great men as Gandhi and Nehru, were determined to gain complete self-government for their country. After years of struggle and strife, during which Gandhi, Nehru, and other Indian leaders spent long periods in jail, Britain finally granted this colonial land its full freedom in 1947.

Two nations, the Union of India and Pakistan, were formed out of the liberated territory. They are both self-governing dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Study Guide

Communist Issue

1. According to a New York jury, when are Communist activities illegal?
2. On what grounds are the Communists appealing their conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court?
3. What testimony was given by government witnesses to support the charge that the 11 Communists had acted unlawfully?
4. What did the 11 men say in answer to the charges against them?
5. If the Supreme Court upholds the recent verdict, under what conditions is the Communist Party free to operate in the United States?
6. Explain the phrase, "clear and present danger," as it was used by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and as it is expected to apply in this case.

Discussion

1. Do you think our country is justified in limiting free speech to the extent of keeping Communists from advocating forceful overthrow of the government? Explain your answer.
2. Would you recommend stronger laws than we now have to cope with those who attack our government, or do you think that present laws are adequate? Give reasons for your answer.

India and Pakistan

1. Compare the Union of India's area and population with ours.
2. How is the Indian Union trying to increase its food output?
3. What does Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit say about India's industrial prospects?
4. From what outside sources, in addition to the World Bank, does the Indian government hope to get financial help for its industrial and agricultural projects?
5. Compare Pakistan with India in area and population. What is the main source of livelihood in Pakistan?
6. How would a settlement of the disputes between Pakistan and India benefit both countries?
7. Describe the position India is taking in the world-wide struggle between Communist and non-Communist nations.

Discussion

1. Do you agree with Nehru as to how India can best serve the cause of world peace? Why or why not?
2. What, if anything, do you think the United States should do to help India and Pakistan deal with their economic problems? Explain your position.

References

- "The Presence of Evil," *Time*, October 24, 1949. Issues in the Communist trial.
 "Anchor for Asia," *Time*, October 17, 1949. India's present-day role.
 "Spokesman of a Troubled Continent," by Robert Trumbull, *New York Times Magazine*, October 9, 1949. Study of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

Miscellaneous

1. What objections have been raised to the fact that we favored Yugoslavia's election to the Security Council? How is the action we took defended?
2. Which party won the recent parliamentary elections in Norway?
3. How much money have we provided foreign countries in gifts and loans since the war?
4. According to the Army and Air Force, what role should the Navy play in case our country becomes involved in another war?
5. What are four important measures approved by Congress during its recent session?
6. Briefly describe the population problem of Israel.

Pronunciations

- Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wah-her-lahl neh-roo
 Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit—vi-jay'ä lüsh'-mi pah'n'dit
 Liaquat Ali Khan—lee-ah'cut ah'lee kahn
 Himalaya—hi-mah'luh-yuh
 Ganges—gan'jeh
 Brahmaputra—brah-muh-poo'truh

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) outrageous; 2. (b) a whole; 3. (b) horrifies; 4. (d) foreshadow evil; 5. (a) deep; 6. (a) advice; 7. (d) agree.